Moody had ventured when the Governor asked Police Captain Fleet for his best judgment as an honest man, and not as a police officer. "It wasn't a proper thing for me to say," said the Governor, "and I'm sorry I said it. I ask the witness's pardon. There must be no question of deportment here." Nor is there any. The three handsome elderly gentlemen who preside as judges, with their grave and reverend faces, their fine gray hair, their intellectual foreheads, their serious, kindly eyes, are all that is ideal in a court. The lawyers, quick, apprehensive, eager, intelligent, watchful of everything that is said and done, strong in presenting each his own case, but guarded and discreet in opposition, are precisely what, to the rational lay mind, lawyers ought to be when engaged in so fearful a controversy. The jury is as characteristic of "Down East" as is the old cow-and-calf farmhouse, with its white-painted boards and its green-painted window shutters. They have the "Down East" countenance—big, gentle eyes that move slowly from point to point, following the slow operations of their mind and the slow movements of their bodies. They have the "Down East" beard, scrubby and determined, past all repression, to grow fiercest on the neck. They have the "Down East" gait with its slow, long, lumbering step, and they have the rugged "Down East" honesty of appearance which says that in all things they intend to do just about what's right, as nearly as they know it or can find it out.

LIZZIE BORDEN'S APPEARANCE.

There is no question of deportment with the prisoner. She has no mind for anything except the dreadful business that brought and holds her here. While her face is not agreeable, it furnishes by no means the only clew to her character. Habits of mind impress themselves upon the human body everywhere. Attitude is expressive; movement is expressive. The way one sits and walks and holds one's hands tells a story of character and disposition almost as eloquent and clear as the expression of one's eyes or the lines about one's mouth. Lizzie Borden's face is not a soft face. It is not gentle; it does not indicate quick or tender emotions. It is all right till the mouth, lips and jaws are reached. The mouth is strong and firm, and the lips move but slightly when she speaks. The cheeks are full and the jaw square and heavy. The chin is prominent, and the thick lips slightly protrude. These are conspicuous features, and when she is looked at from the front they catch and keep one's observation. But when she is observed from behind it at once impresses the spectator that the girl is singularly graceful, that her long arms and slender hands move in an extremely refined and gentle way, that her attitudes are womanly, dignified, quiet, unobtrusive. In this way she sits and looks and listens and waits so patiently, so fearfully, for the words of death or freedom that will be soon pronounced upon her.

There is no question of deportment with the audience. It is the audience of a New-England country town, an audience of factory hands, fishermen, sea-going lads, lawyers, business men and all the kinds of women, good and bad, homely and beautiful, vulgar and gentle, that are born to gladden and trouble the earth. They keep very quiet. They sit very still. They feel themselves not only under the subduing spell of this tragic cause, but under the eagle, arching glance of one with whom, among all these, there is a question of deportment. This is the High Sheriff of Bristol County, the highest sheriff that ever was; so high that he has to bob when he walks under the moon. Except when occupied in stately procession precedent to the movements of Their Honors the Court, and when engaged in glancing around the courtroom to see that no unhappy wretch is daring to breathe without having previously consulted him, the High Sheriff of Bristol County is engaged in introspection. He is happy when with stately tread, with his high silk hat fixed firmly on his head, and his swallow-tail coat of Websterian blue flapping its tails like a streamer from a flagpole, he precedes the Honorable the Justices of the Superior Court of the State of Massachusetts as they enter the room and take their places behind the bench. He is happy when with darkening frown he glances around and indicates to some unhappy deputy his august displeasure. But the golden moments of his life come when he is introspective; when, seated behind his desk, in the full gaze of the multitude, he thinks real thoughts, all about himself. Then is the High Sheriff of Bristol County in a condition of positive, supreme peace and satisfaction.

WHAT THE PROSECUTION HAS PROVED.

The doctrine of "reasonable doubt" prevails in Massachusetts as in other civilized places. Without assuming to take the place of a jury which has impressed me as honest and competent, I should think that this doctrine of "reasonable doubt" would avail to save Lizzie Borden from the gallows, unless the State makes its case much stronger than it has yet done. An opinion on the case can properly be expressed because the jury is confined, all the time, and is not allowed to see newspapers or to speak with any one. A circumstantial case to be convincing must be very circumstantial. The details that accuse Lizzie Borden lack consistency, lack probability, and might be true and still leave her innocent. She was the last person that saw her father and her stepmother alive. Nothing whatever in the circumstances of the case even suggest anybody else as their murderer. The State has proved that on Wednesday night, the night before the murder, Lizzie told a friend, Miss Russell, as the reason why she did not intend to join her sister Emma, who was then visiting at Marion, that she had a feeling that something was going to happen; that she was very much depressed, and did not like to leave her father; that she was afraid he had an enemy; that she had heard him quarreling with a man the other day about the lease of a piece of property, and her father had said that he would not let the man have it for such a purpose, and that angry words passed between them. She said also that the night before, that is, Tuesday night, everybody in the house had been taken sick except Bridget, the cook; that she (Lizzie) thought something must have been the matter with the baker's bread or with the milk, but that wherever the trouble was, or whether there was really any trouble or not, she felt very bad, and was sure something was going to happen. The State has promised to prove, though it has not done so yet, that on that same night Lizzie tried to buy some prussic acid, giving as her reason for desiring it, the cleansing of some household utensils.

The State has proved that that Wednesday night found no one occupying or in the Borden house except Mr. and Mrs. Borden, Mrs. Morse, Lizzie's uncle, the brother of Mr. Borden's first wife; Lizzie herself, and Bridget, the cook. No suspicion can attach to Morse. He arose the next morning early, had his breakfast at 7:30 with Mr. and Mrs. Borden, left the house at 8:45, went downtown, and accounts for his movements clearly until 11:30, when he returned to the house. Both Mr. and Mrs. Borden were then dead. Lizzie appeared that morning after Morse went downtown, and at about 9 o'clock. She got her own breakfast. While she was eating it Mrs. Borden was dusting in the sitting-room, which adjoined the dining-room, and Bridget was washing the windows of the kitchen, and had been instructed to wash all the windows on the first floor. At 9:15 Bridget saw Mr. Borden go downtown. From that time or thereabouts Mrs. Borden drops out of sight. Nobody saw her after that alive. At what particular moment she was killed is entirely unknown. Bridget, not seeing her, at one time, along about 10 o'clock asked Lizzie where she was, and Lizzie replied that she had received a note from a sick friend and had gone out. While Bridget was washing the windows Lizzie occupied herself apparently with household duties, and Bridget saw her from time to time going about here and there in the kitchen, in the dining-room and in the sitting-room.

CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE MURDER.

At 10:15 Mr. Borden returned. Bridget let him in. The front door at which he entered was caught with a deadlatch, and also locked. The State makes much of this fact, but it appears that these Bordens kept all their doors locked day and night. The front door was always at least caught with a deadlatch. The side door was locked, and nobody ever went out the kitchen door without being required to call some one to hook it. They also kept their own individual bedrooms locked. When anybody came out of his room he always locked the door and put the key in his pocket. This fact, habitually characteristic of the domestic economy of the Borden household, does away with much of the force of the circumstance that the front door was on this occasion thus carefully secured. Having left Mr. Borden, Bridget returned to her work, not, however, without observing that Lizzie, who was then upstairs, was laughing, and that she came down to greet her father and ask him for the mail. He gave her the mail, and then went into the sitting-room and sat down in a rocking chair near the open window. At a few minutes before 11, Bridget, having finished her window-washing, came in and told Lizzie that she was faint and ill. Lizzie suggested that she would better go upstairs to her room in the attic and lie down. She did so, leaving Lizzie ironing in the dining-room and Mr. Borden still sitting in the rocking-chair at the sitting-room window. Just as Bridget got upon the bed she heard the town clock strike 11. Twelve minutes later, the time being observed by Bridget on the town clock near at hand, she heard Lizzie's voice calling to her to come down; that somebody had hurt her father. Bridget ran down at once, and found Mr. Borden lying on the sofa in the sitting-room, bleeding and dead.

MR. JENNINGS, LIZZIE'S PERSONAL COUNSEL.

MR. ROBINSON CROSS-EXAMINING.

The State has proved from people who at once appeared upon the scene—a doctor, two or three neighbors, Lizzie's friend, Miss Russell and a lot of policemen—a great variety of queer little facts. No one of them amounts to much, but taken together they certainly do make a serious case against the young woman. For instance, it was Lizzie who first suggested that somebody look for her mother, and she said she thought she had heard her mother come in and go upstairs. Well, when they went upstairs they found Mrs. Borden lying dead under the bed in the room immediately above the sitting room, and she must have been dead at least an hour, for the blood on the floor had coagulated and oxydized. Lizzie said she had been in the barn when the murders were committed, but Policeman Medley says that when he went to the barn at about half-past eleven he found it fastened with a staple, and he observed that the dust on the floor as he cast his eyes around on a level with the floor, disclosed no trace of footsteps, except those he had just made. The barn was an unused building, and it is altogether likely that there was a sediment of dust on the floor. Lizzie said that while in the barn she heard a scraping noise in the house, and it was this noise that moved her to return to the house. Would she have stopped to fasten the barn-door? Perhaps she might, for it appeared that the Bordens always fastened their doors, whatever else they did.

SOME CHARACTERISTIC FEET AND FACES SEEN IN THE COURT-ROOM.

POINTS AGAINST THE PRISONER.

Lizzie wore a light blue dress, the white and blue of which were blended in a groundwork with a large conspicuous navy blue diamond figure in it, the waist and skirt being of the same material. There was not a sign of blood or any indication that she had been involved in violence anywhere about her person. Several witnesses are agreed as to this dress, yet when the State made a demand of her for the production of the dress she had worn that day, she delivered another and a different blue dress. What did she do this for? Miss Russell remained with Lizzie and Emma, who had been sent for, from that Thursday afternoon until the next Monday. The house meanwhile was constantly guarded day and night. Policemen were in and out of it all the time. On Sunday morning, in the presence of Miss Russell and her sister Emma, Lizzie came into the kitchen with a dress on her arm and burned it. Emma asked her what she was doing, and she said she was burning this dress, that there was paint all over it. Miss Russell said: "Lizzie, I wouldn't do that where anybody can see you," referring to the policemen then outside the house. Lizzie did not hold out the dress for inspection. She simply stepped back a pace or two and continued to tear it up and burn it. The State asks the jury to believe that this was the dress in which she committed the murders, but that was Sunday morning, and the murders had been committed on Thursday morning. Where had the dress been all that while? The house had been searched and researched again and again from top to bottom three or four

THE HIGH SHERIFF OF BRISTOL COUNTY INTROSPECTING.

times a day. If her bloody costume had so long escaped detection would she now bring it out and burn it in the presence of two witnesses and with a lot of policemen all around her and likely at any moment to come in upon the scene?

In the cellar in a little box on a shelf containing also some old rusty tools and some nails a hatchet-head was found rusty and worn and covered with ashes. There was an ash-heap in the room. The State alleges that this was the tool with which the murders were committed. It has offered no proof as yet that there was blood about this hatchet-head, though it is expected to do so later. On that testimony the value of the hatchet-head as evidence in the case will depend. But it is to be observed that the policeman who first found it thought so little of its appearance that he dropped it back in the box and gave no heed to it. It was finally picked up and taken away several days later by another policeman, who thought it might possibly amount to something.

This is the case against Lizzie Borden as it

A NEW-BEDFORD BEAUTY WHO THINKS LIZZIE DOES NOT CRY ENOUGH.

stands at this moment. If she killed her father and her stepmother, here is what she did: At some time after a quarter past nine in the morning, at which hour her father went down town, and before a quarter past ten, when he returned, she hacked Mrs. Borden to death upstairs. She then changed her clothes, washed, removed every evidence of her participation in that deed. All this had been done before her father returned at quarter past ten. Then in fifteen minutes, at the outside, after Bridget had gone upstairs to the attic, Lizzie changed the clothes she then had on for those in which she had killed her mother, repeated the act of murder upon her father, changed her clothes again, washed herself, washed that hatchet-head, put it back in the box on the shelf in the cellar, covered it with ashes and went to the attic stairs and called Bridget. That was a great deal of work to do in fifteen minutes. If there were a credible witness in existence who could say to that jury that at any time after 11 o'clock and before fifteen minutes past he had seen Lizzie Borden within twenty feet of that

BRIDGET SULLIVAN'S FAVORITE POSE.

barn door, it is safe to say she would go free. There is not a single fact that the State has proved which is not consistent with her innocence, or which would cut a figure if she could only trace herself somehow to that barn. L. E. Q.

TO WORK UNDER MILITARY PROTECTION.

Lemont, Ill., June 11.—One thousand men will begin work on the Drainage Canal to-morrow under the protection of the National Guard. This decision was reached at a conference here to-day between officers of the militia, city officers and representatives of the contractors and strikers. The contractors claimed that no demands had been made upon them for an increase of wages and that their men were anxious to work if protected from violence on the part of the striking quarrymen. Governor Altgeld heard the contractors' version of Friday's riot at a hearing at the Joliet Penitentiary this morning. Their story was greatly at variance with the reports given to him by the strikers yesterday and the Governor was forced to modify his views somewhat as to the responsibility for the bloodshed. He went to Springfield this afternoon leaving Adjutant-General Orendorff in authority.

The only exciting incident of the day was the assault by the strikers upon two negro workmen who walked down the railroad track from Romeo. A gang of strikers were lounging around the depot and when they spied the unfortunate negroes a cry of "Kill them! Kill them!" was raised. The negroes took flight and were pursued by the mob for nearly a mile. Stones and clubs were hurled at the flying blacks, but they escaped without serious injury, and finally found refuge in a military camp.

POPULISTS AND PROHIBITIONISTS TO FUSE.

Des Moines, Iowa, June 11.—There is a deal on in Iowa between the Populists and Prohibitionists, and if it goes through as now planned the fight for the control of State affairs will be an interesting one. The Populists are to indorse Professor Aylesworth, who was recently nominated for Governor by the Prohibitionists. There will be concessions on both sides, the Prohibitionists giving indorsement to the Populists' money schemes in return for the support the farmers will lend the temperance people on the prohibition question.

THE REMARKABLE RUN OF THE MACHIAS.

New-London, Conn., June 11.—The official report of the run of the Machias was made at 6 o'clock this evening. The corrected average time for the entire sixty miles of the course was 15 46 4-1000 knots. This lacks only a trifle of being two and one-half knots in excess of the required speed, but the builders only receive a bonus on the even two and one-quarter knots, at $5,000 per quarter knot—a total of $45,000. The performance is considered the most remarkable in the history of the new Navy. The Machias sailed for Bath at 7 o'clock this evening and should arrive there Monday evening.

A MEMORIAL WINDOW UNVEILED.

Franklin, Mass., June 11.—The Fletcher memorial window was unveiled at the Universalist Church this morning, with special exercises. The sermon was by the Rev. Dwight M. Hodge, pastor of the church, from the text: "Children Arise and Call Her Blessed." The window was presented by A. B. Fletcher, of New-York, in memory of his mother. It was made by Sellers, of New-York, and the subject was suggested by the celebrated Chapin memorial window at Springfield, Mass.

DROWNED HER CHILDREN AND HERSELF.

Zanesville, Ohio, June 11.—Domestic trouble, causing temporary insanity, to-day induced Mrs. C. J. Weaver, living near Fultonham, to drown her children, one aged six years and the other three months, and herself in Buckeye Creek.

THE WASHINGTON CALAMITY.

(Continued from First Page.)

Miami embankment in Holman's "deestrick" than would be required to provide safe, necessary and suitable quarters for the General Government at the National capital.

BURYING THE VICTIMS.

WASHINGTON A CITY OF MOURNING—CONDITION OF THE INJURED MEN.

Washington, June 11.—The bodies of the dead victims of the horrible wreck of Ford's Theatre on Friday have nearly all been disposed of. Washington was to-day a city of funerals, and all day long mourners have gone about the streets. Every one knew what the sad processions meant, and the sympathy of all was extended, albeit unexpressed, in many cases, to the sorrowing stricken ones. Inquiry confirms the statement that none of the victims were men of property. Most of them lived on their salaries, which furnished means of livelihood, but left little for a day like this. Most of them were married, and some had large families, who are now left, if not entirely dependent upon friends and relatives, at least lacking in funds for immediate use.

The body of George Q. Allen, of Pennsylvania, was taken yesterday to Philadelphia, where his relatives live, for burial, after a funeral service conducted by the Rev. Father Kervick. After the last sad rites had been performed over the body of Emanuel Gates Shull, also of Pennsylvania, the coffin was taken to Gettysburg for burial. The body of J. Boyd Jones was sent to his home in Evansville, Wis., where a widow and three children await its arrival. The body of Captain Michael T. Mulledy is now on its way to New-Orleans; that of Samuel P. Panes was taken to Bristol, Penn., that of Jeremiah Daley to Romeola; that of H. S. Miller to Cumberland, Ohio.

Nearly all of these men were members of various military or civic organizations, and their comrades in each case attended their funerals and escorted their bodies to the railway stations. J. B. Gage was a Grand Army man, and Kit Carson Post gave him a military funeral, and buried him among his comrades at Arlington. George M. Arnold was one of the best known colored men in the Government employ here, and his funeral at the Metropolitan African Methodist Episcopal Church attracted an enormous attendance, which included the colored militia companies. Funeral services were held over the body of Frederick B. Loftus at his home, in Ninth-st., N. W., in the presence of his wife and six children and many friends.

The Masonic fraternity, through B. B. French Lodge, conducted services over Captain B. F. Miller. The Rev. Mr. Rogers, of the Universalist Church, preached a short sermon, and at 2 o'clock the body was started for Utica, N. Y. Kit Carson Post, G. A. R., sent a delegation to the funeral. What remained of Otto F. W. Maeder was buried at Arlington, after services by a German Lutheran minister.

John Bussius was buried this afternoon in Arlington Cemetery. The funeral of William Schreiber will be held at College Park, Maryland, to-morrow morning, and his body will be buried at Baltimore. The body of J. H. McFall will be taken to Lynchburg, Va., for burial.

The body of Dr. Burrows Nelson was buried at Mount Olivet Cemetery, and that of Frank M. Williams, of Middletown, Wis., was buried in the Congressional Cemetery, the Rev. Samuel Greene preaching the funeral sermon. The Independent Order of Mechanics laid at rest in Glenwood the mortal remains of Joseph Richard Fagan, and Garfield Post, G. A. R., interred at Arlington the body of their late comrade, J. E. Chapin.

Much of the talk upon the disaster is now of relief measures, and the circulators of subscription papers in the departments, and the Washington newspapers in their efforts to gather funds for the relief of the victims and their families are meeting with success to a degree that does credit to the benevolence of the citizens. The Government clerks as a class are not well-to-do, and the expenses of living here absorb most of their salaries, but few indeed were too poor to contribute a sum that appeared to be generous, in view of their means, for the relief of the widows and orphans.

The injured in Friday's catastrophe, now in the hospitals, are, with the exception of two, in a fair way to recover. The serious cases are those of J. P. McCormack, of Wisconsin, and Frank Metcalf, of Massachusetts. The former received a depressed fracture of the ribs, and has been in a critical condition. Death is likely to occur before morning. Mr. Metcalf has a dislocated hip, and was doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances until pneumonia developed, and the physicians are not now able to predict the result in his case.

F. W. Test, of Illinois, is getting well and will be removed to his home to-morrow. A. L. Ames, of Iowa, is improving, but is still in a serious condition. F. J. Pennington, of Alabama, will recover. R. A. Smith, of Connecticut, shows an improvement over yesterday. H. B. Esterling, of Kansas; W. S. Gustin, of Ohio; E. Leger, of Mississippi; Captain J. B. Dowd, of Indiana, and J. H. Thomas, of Missouri, will recover. F. F. Calvert, of Missouri, has been removed to his home and is steadily improving. John Baker is rapidly recovering, but A. P. Whitney is at home suffering greatly and is in a precarious condition.

"CHEAP JOHN" WORK WANTED.

REMARKS OF A CONTRACTOR WHO REFUSED TO TAKE THE JOB.

Washington, June 11.—Deputy Coroner Shaffer was engaged to-day in making preparations for the inquest, which will be resumed to-morrow. He has subpoenaed several witnesses, and it is his intention to secure all the eye witnesses to the affair that he can. Those who will be examined to-morrow are W. T. Richardson, of the record and pension division; Building Inspector Entwisle, Benjamin Reiss, record and pension division; superintendent Court, record and pension division; J. E. Simms, builder; J. T. Lynch, bricklayer, and Robert Clarkson and D. T. Clavell, contractors.

Patrick Doyle, a contractor for forty years in Washington, says that five months ago he was sent for by the officials of the record and pension division, War Department. "They wanted me," said Mr. Doyle, "to take the job of undermining the old structure for the purpose of putting in an electric plant. I told them that I would not touch the job. I had several reasons for this refusal. The first was that it was a risky and dangerous undertaking; secondly, they did not have any plans or specifications for the work; thirdly, there was no civil engineer or expert to supervise the operations, and the contractor was supposed to go ahead at random or in a haphazard manner; fourthly, they were niggardly about the amount they wanted to pay for the work, and evidently desired to have it done in a 'cheap John' fashion. For these very good reasons I kept my hands off the work, and in the light of recent events I am glad that I did, or to-day perhaps I would feel like an assassin.

"I examined the pit to-day into which the mangled victims were precipitated in the crash on Friday. I found that no support had been placed underneath the centre arch where the excavation was made from the street. The arch should have been blocked up from the basement, and then from floor to floor to the ceiling in the front part of the building. The accident was caused by undermining the pillars. The job was a risky one, and there are evidences of careless undermining."

"If the Coroner's jury finds a verdict involving criminality, it will be my duty to report the matter to the Grand Jury for investigation and action," said District-Attorney Birney. "Indictments will probably follow unless it is found that the blame is so much distributed as to make such a course impossible. This might be the case if it was the belief of the jury that Congress, for instance, is the blameworthy party.

"I have taken no action in this unfortunate matter as yet," continued Mr. Birney, "and cannot do so until after the inquest. I shall, however, send one of my assistants to attend the Coroner's inquiry and make such suggestions as appear necessary as to the course of the investigation and the witnesses to be examined. You may be sure that we shall follow the case closely. I see that the War Department is to have an investigation of its own. The result of this, taken with the findings of the Coroner's inquest, will be of value to me in case of criminality being established against any one. Between the two investigations it ought to be possible to fix the blame, if there be any."

CAZENOVIA'S CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

Utica, N. Y., June 11 (Special).—A four days' celebration of the centennial of the settlement of Cazenovia was begun to-day by special services in all the churches of the beautiful town by the lake. This evening a union service was held in the Methodist Church, at which the Rev. Dr. W. V. Clarke, of Colgate University, made the principal address. To-morrow will be Lake Day, and there will be fetes in the groves and at night on the lake. On Tuesday the exercises will be given by the schools and seminary; and on Thursday, Historical Day, Charles S. Fairchild will make an address, and Mrs. Lincklaen will give a reception.

A WARM SUNDAY IN STATE CAMP.

State Camp, Peekskill, June 11.—The hot weather was too much for the soldier boys of the 23d to-day, and they did little but sit in the shade and take things easy. Some slept all day, except when the call to meals was sounded. A few went to the village to attend divine services. The guard mount was gone through as usual. Captain Stokes, of Company H, was officer of the day. Two or three men were overcome by the heat, but recovered. At 2 o'clock the officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, were summoned to Major De Forrest's headquarters and received a theoretical instruction in the duties they will have to perform during the week. The signal corps did a little signalling during the afternoon. The distance signalled was four miles. In the morning the hard work of the camp will begin. The heat this afternoon ran the thermometer up to 93.

THE AUSTRO-RUSSIAN UNDERSTANDING.

VON CAPRIVI'S REPORTED PART IN IT—AUSTRIAN OPINION ON THE ARMY BILL.

Berlin, June 11.—An official statement has been made to several newspaper correspondents concerning Count Kalnoky's last two speeches and the improvement of the relations between Austria-Hungary and Russia. This statement asserts that the Austro-Hungarian Government attributes the betterment of its relations with Russia to the favorable influence of Chancellor von Caprivi at St. Petersburg. It is not the opinion of the Austro-Hungarian Government, nor was any such opinion expressed by Count Kalnoky, that Germany has no need to increase her Army. On the contrary, if Germany is to remain powerful enough in Europe to be able to render her allies such powerful services as she has rendered in this case to Austria-Hungary, she requires a stronger military force than she now possesses.

GILBERT, THE DYNAMITER, ON HIS WAY HERE.

London, June 11.—James Gilbert, the dynamiter recently released from Portland Prison because he was thought to be near death, sailed on the American Line steamship Chester, from Southampton, yesterday. Three physicians certified that the sea voyage would probably prolong his life. In an interview yesterday Gilbert said that he intended during his sojourn in the United States to direct the Washington Government's attention to the pitiable cases of Americans imprisoned at Portland. Gallagher, he said, had become hopelessly insane and Daly was dying slowly. Other political prisoners were threatened with insanity. He himself had passed six months in the prison hospital during the year immediately preceding his release.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT MUCH BETTER.

Paris, June 11.—James Gordon Bennett is much better to-night and is resting easily. Dr. Robin is living temporarily at Mr. Bennett's hotel, in order to watch his patient. French etiquette forbids a doctor giving information concerning his patients, and both Dr. Robin and Dr. Ledentie refuse to see reporters. It is understood, however, that Dr. Ledentie's operation on Mr. Bennett consisted in opening the patient's abdomen and removing a clot which collected after profuse internal bleeding and which, if not removed, might have proved fatal. Dr. Robin does not allow Mr. Bennett to see his friends, for fear that their presence might excite his patient. Even Mr. Bennett's private secretary is not allowed to enter the sick-room. All ringing of bells and other unnecessary noise have been stopped in the neighborhood, and the nearby residents of the avenue have drawn the blinds of their houses. Many of the best known French, English and American residents of the city call daily to inquire after Mr. Bennett's health, and all the newspapers express hearty sympathy with him in his misfortune.

IVES DEFEATS THE FRENCH CHAMPION.

Paris, June 11.—Frank Ives, the American champion billiard player, beat the French champion, Fourail, to-day in a game of 200 points up. The game was played on a French table.

THE CHOLERA RECORD IN FRANCE.

Paris, June 11.—A death from cholera took place to-day in Bessages, near Alais, in the Department of Gard. Yesterday two persons died of cholera at Montpellier, on the Lez. Turkey has declared a quarantine against all ships arriving from Marseilles.

ALBERT FERRY SUCCEEDS JULES FERRY.

Paris, June 11.—Albert Ferry was elected Senator to-day for the Department of Vosges, to succeed the late Jules Ferry, President of the Senate. His defeated opponent is Charles Ferry, brother of the Senator. The successful candidate is not related to the family of his predecessor in office.

FOR REORGANIZING THE CUBAN GOVERNMENT.

Madrid, June 11.—The Minister of Colonies has introduced in the Cortes a bill providing for the reorganization of the Government of Cuba. He proposes to suppress the provincial councils and to create a single supreme council, which will sit in Havana and have power to deal with the budget and to frame laws for the purpose of realizing reforms recommended by the Spanish Government. The Conservatives, Cubans and Carlists oppose the bill. The public generally, although regarding it with disfavor, are less bitter in their opposition.

THIRTY-NINE ESCAPING CONVICTS KILLED.

Cairo, June 11.—Fifty convicts, while returning from the quarries to Tourah Prison, near this city, yesterday, overpowered the mounted guards and tried to escape. They constituted the last squad of a gang of 600, and the guards ahead did not know of the mutiny until the men had captured the rifles of the rear guards. As the fifty convicts fled eleven of the advance guards started in pursuit. The twenty-five guards left with the other 550 convicts kept them quiet by firing repeatedly over their heads. Half a mile from the spot where the mutiny broke out the eleven guards overtook the fugitives and ordered them to surrender. The convicts who had arms answered with a volley, which wounded three men and killed three horses. The return volleys of the guards killed thirty-nine convicts. The eleven other convicts escaped. The convicts are believed to have been encouraged to revolt by the recent action of the native court in punishing guards who shot at runaway prisoners who had been committed to their charge.

FERDINAND AND HIS BRIDE REACH SOFIA.

Sofia, June 11.—Prince Ferdinand and his bride entered the city in state yesterday. They rode in the state coach, which was followed by ten of the new equipages bought by the Prince in Vienna just before his marriage. The pomp and glitter of the pageant had not been approached before in Bulgarian history. Wagon loads of flowers were strewn along the route. The houses were decorated with Oriental splendor. The crowds were packed densely almost to the carriage wheels, and cheered constantly the Princess, who appeared in the Bulgarian national costume. During the singing of the Te Deum at the Cathedral the Prince and Princess sat upon an Oriental throne.

PROGRESS OF THE CARAVELS.

Hawkesbury, C. B., June 11.—At noon yesterday the American tug Triton passed through the Straits with the first one of the Columbus caravels the Nina, in tow. At 2 o'clock the United States steamship Newark passed with the flagship Santa Maria, followed three miles in the rear by the Pinta, towed by the tug Tawona. The Pinta had her sails set.

GRAND ARMY BUGLE NOTES.

NO USE FOR DISHONEST PENSIONERS.

PLANS FOR THE CEREMONIES OF "NEW-YORK DAY" AT GETTYSBURG.

The Department Council of Administration, State of New-York, has determined that nothing shall be left undone which the Grand Army of the Republic can accomplish, to make the pension roll a roll of honor. Realizing that the repeated allegations made broadcast through the country to the effect that there are upon the pension roll names which have been placed there through fraud and conspiracy, and that those charges are poisoning the public mind against deserving pensioners who are receiving only that which the Government had pledged to give them, the Council, representing unquestionably the feeling of the great body of ex-Union soldiers of the Civil War, has given notice that it welcomes the most rigid scrutiny of the pension roll. If there are any unworthy names upon it, they shall be stricken off as soon after discovery as the Pension Office will act upon their cases.

General Sickles, as chairman of the Committee on the Dedication of the New-York State Monuments at Gettysburg next month, is making his final preparations for the affair. The executive officers of the veteran organizations are called on to verify the fact that applicants for transportation were participants in the battle of Gettysburg. This is especially enjoined because it is the intention of the Board, on behalf of the State, to give to each participant in the battle with a New-York command a medal of honor, and it would be extremely mortifying to present one except to a soldier who, by his service at Gettysburg, is entitled to it. The Commissioners reserve the right, as is their duty, to revise critically every list of applicants sent in. All applications must be filed with Secretary Zabriskie this week. The United States Quartermaster-General's Department has provided 700 tents, twelve by fourteen feet in size, which will be set up adjacent to the cemetery for the accommodation of veterans who desire quarters under canvas. They will furnish lodgings for 8,000 people. Any one not entitled to free transportation, but who desires to take part in the ceremonies of "New-York Day," can buy a ticket at these stations for the reduced rate that the State pays for the transportation of the veterans. The board, on behalf of the State, gives to all veterans and citizens a cordial invitation to be present at these ceremonies. The rates will be slightly in excess of half fare. All tickets will be good from June 26 to July 2, 1893, going, and to July 8 returning.

Department Commander Cleary has announced the following aides-de-camp on the department staff: John A. Carpenter, Post No. 76; George W. Stanley, Post No. 129; William H. Staats, Post No. 547; William S. Thompson, Post No. 258; John J. Callahan, Post No. 258; Daniel McGuire, Post No. 208; Joseph Miller, Post No. 60; George W. Walton, Post No. 520; Malachi Weidman, Post No. 43; W. S. Brown, Post No. 2; Edward Eeles, Post No. 254; Robert Vose, Post No. 239; Walter B. Tallman, Post No. 101; Daniel M. Evans, Post No. 9; Newell H. Gilbert, Post No. 271; Edward W. L'Hommedieu, Post No. 286; James Brush, Post No. 669; Joseph A. Hart, Post No. 44; John E. Kenyon, Post No. 44.

Farnham's Independent Veterans No. 1 will hold a meeting on Wednesday evening at their room at Forty-ninth-st. and Broadway to receive the report of their special committee appointed to consider whether they will appeal to the National Encampment from the decision of the department commander and commander-in-chief, annulling the charter of Farnham Post, or whether they will carry the case before the civil courts. It is said that the committee will advise the former course to get the questions involved before the members of the order throughout the United States.

Veterans of the Grand Army have reason personally to lament the horrible disaster which occurred at the burning of the Vanderbilt flats, in East Forty-third-st., on Sunday morning of last week, in which five lives were lost. Captain Theodore Feldstein, past quartermaster-general of the department, had two nieces and a nephew among the dead, and Past Commander David McGonigal, of James C. Rice Post, No. 29, lost a favorite niece. Past-Commander Ross, of the same post, was engaged to be married to one of the victims.

The twenty-fourth annual reunion of the Army of the Potomac will be held in Boston on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 27 and 28. The orator will be the Rev. Arthur Little, ex-chaplain, U. S. N., of Dorchester, Mass. Richard Watson Gilder, Editor of "The Century," will be the poet. The headquarters of the society will be at the American House, and all the meetings will be held in Faneuil Hall. Members of the Loyal Legion of the Grand Army of the Republic and all veterans of the war are invited to take part in the reunion. Comrades will be carried by the various railroads and steamer lines for one and one-third fare for the round trip—tickets good until July 31.

Sumner Woman's Relief Corps, No. 4, will give excursions to Coney Island every other week throughout the summer. The first excursion takes place to-day, the boat leaving Whitehall slip, by the Sea Beach route, at 10:10 a. m. The tickets are 25 cents for the round trip and for special privileges at Coney Island.

Colonel Henry A. Weeks Post, No. 146, recently organized, was named for the old commander of the 12th Regiment, the father of Assistant District-Attorney Bartow S. Weeks, past commander-in-chief of the National Sons of Veterans.

Since the last general orders the following posts have been mustered: Joseph J. Bartlett Post, No. 668, Binghamton, Guerdon Pellet, commander; W. W. Stephenson Post, No. 669, Brooklyn, C. Hull Grant, commander.

An additional tax of two cents per capita on the general membership has been levied to care for the Grant Cottage at Mount McGregor. This is by order of the last department encampment.

Past Senior Vice-Department Commander Edward J. Deevey, has been appointed acting assistant adjutant general by Department Commander Cleary.

THOUSANDS VISIT CONEY ISLAND.

ABOUT 100,000 ENJOY THEMSELVES THERE AND 20,000 AT ROCKAWAY.

The largest crowd of the season visited Coney Island yesterday. It is estimated that there were from 75,000 to 100,000 people scattered over the island at 4 p. m. The early train and boats brought the working man and his family. These family parties remained all day on the beach. The trains and boats arriving about 3 o'clock took the largest numbers. It was the first real day the regular Sunday crowd has had this season. There was much noise and jollity and few arrests. It was an excellent day for bathing and hundreds enjoyed a dip in the ocean. The water was not warm and those who went in came out shivering. Hundreds of people sat under the iron pier and watched the crowds go by. The Sea Side Home for Children will be opened on June 19. During the winter the home has been entirely refitted and a large cottage added. Last summer the home accommodated 3,852 children and 1,958 mothers. The crowd began to return to the city at sunset, and so great was the rush that there was much discomfort. Large numbers of young people went down in the evening.

The first big crowd of the season went to Rockaway yesterday. The intense heat of the early morning sent a great number by the early boats and trains to the beach. The afternoon boats and trains carried thousands, and Police Captain Allen estimated last evening that fully 20,000 people visited the beach during the day. Despite the big crowd there was not a single arrest, and only a few lost children were reported. About 200 persons took advantage of the warm day to take a plunge into the ocean.

FLOWERS ON THE TOMB OF LOVEJOY.

Alton, Ill., June 11.—This was Lovejoy Day, and the usual observances were held. Lovejoy was the first martyr to the anti-slavery cause, and was murdered here on November 7, 1837. The custom of decorating his grave has grown in the last few years. Numerous visitors were here from St. Louis and other cities. Addresses were made by B. G. Spark and Major Armstrong. The unpretentious tomb was literally covered with flowers.

THE ERIE'S PAY CAR ON TIME.

Buffalo, June 11.—A report that the Erie Railway is behind in the payment of its employes has called out a vigorous denial from Vice-President E. B. Thomas, and, incidentally, a discussion of the railroad situation. He said the present management of the Erie has never failed in its payment of the men, and that the pay car will continue to go out on its usual time. The interest due on bonds on June 1 was paid, and the interest due on July 1 is provided for. "The Erie is in as good condition to meet its obligations," says Mr. Thomas, "as at any time in the five years the present management has been in charge."

Mr. Thomas continues: "The reduction in the price of wheat has stimulated eastbound freight traffic. Westbound traffic is rather light, principally on account of the difficulty in obtaining money, which restricts trade."